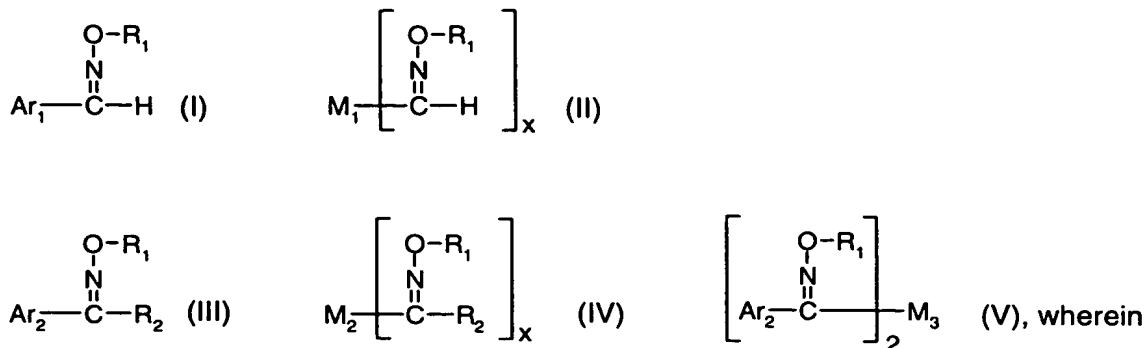
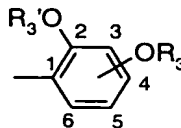


# Abstract

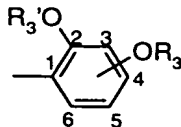
Compounds of the formulae I, II, III, IV and V



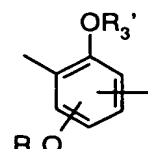
R<sub>1</sub> i.a. is C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>cycloalkanoyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkanoyl, C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenoyl, or benzoyl; R<sub>2</sub> is for example phenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkanoyl, or benzoyl; Ar<sub>1</sub> is R<sub>4</sub>S-phenyl or NR<sub>5</sub>R<sub>6</sub>-

phenyl, each of which optionally is substituted; or Ar<sub>1</sub> i.a. is , optionally

substituted; or Ar<sub>1</sub> is naphthyl or anthracyl each of which is unsubstituted or substituted; or Ar<sub>1</sub> is benzoyl, naphthalenecarbonyl, phenanthrenecarbonyl, anthracenecarbonyl or pyrene-carbonyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted, or Ar<sub>1</sub> is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl,

phenoxyphenyl or biphenyl; Ar<sub>2</sub> i.a. is , optionally substituted, or naphthyl or

anthracyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted, x is 2 or 3; M<sub>1</sub> when x is 2, for example is phenylene, naphthalene, anthracylene, each of which optionally is substituted; M<sub>1</sub>,

when x is 3, is a trivalent radical; M<sub>2</sub> for example is ; M<sub>3</sub> is for example C<sub>1</sub>-

C<sub>12</sub>alkylene, cyclohexylene, or phenylene; n is 1-20; R<sub>3</sub> is for example hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; R<sub>3</sub>' i.a. is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; substituted or -O-interrupted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl; R<sub>4</sub> is for example hydrogen, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; and R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> independently of each other i.a. are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, or phenyl; are suitable as photoinitiators in particular in resist applications.